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Resume
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Order amended 1-1-61 (*indicates revised provisions)

Action taken

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 110

Wilmington, Delaware

Marketing Area:

All territory in New Castle County, Delaware, north of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Population (1950 Census): 209,329

Principal places are: Wilmington and Newark, Delaware.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing or supply plant from which Class I milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Fluid milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month;
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk is made on routes in the marketing area.
2. Supply plant. A plant which ships Class I milk to a regulated distributing plant during January through August, or which ships Class I milk to such a plant on more than 10 days during any month, September-December.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except cream. Fluid milk products; milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
 - b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:
 - a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
 - b. Disposed of for livestock feed.
 - c. Skim milk dumped subject to prior notification of and verification by the market administrator.
 - d. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products and fluid cream on hand at the end of the month.
 - e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.
 - f. In shrinkage of other-source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:
 - a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:
 - a. Transfers of fluid milk products to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class II at the unregulated plant is equal to the transfer. If transfers exceed Class II utilization, the transfers are Class I to the extent of the excess.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I except fluid milk products in consumer packages received from and priced as Class I under another order are first subtracted from Class I):
 - a. Receipts of unpriced fluid milk products and fluid cream from unregulated plants, and receipts of Class II products other than cream, from any source, if reprocessed in the plant.
2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

* Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test).

* 1. Basic formula. An economic formula (composite formula index) is calculated quarterly using the 2nd, 3rd and 4th months preceding the first month of the pricing quarter by dividing the sum of the following indexes by 15.

- a. BLS wholesale price index all commodities, 4 week average
1.183
- b. Monthly dairy feed price (20%) reported by Pa. Fed.-State Crop Reporting Service
0.03896
- c. Price received by farmers for products other than dairy, reported by Pa. Fed.-State Crop Reporting Service
2.103
- d. Midwest condensery price ÷ seasonal adjustment
0.030673

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.027	July	0.974
February	1.023	August	.986
March	1.011	September	.999
April	.981	October	1.015
May	.968	November	1.022
June	.968	December	1.026

- e. Average daily Class I sales by handlers (Under Orders No. 61 and No. 110 using (1957-58) base period) ÷ seasonal adjustment
29.476

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.009	July	0.946
February	1.023	August	.949
March	1.011	September	1.020
April	1.025	October	1.046
May	1.010	November	1.005
June	.966	December	.990

* 2. Class I. The Class I price is determined quarterly and announced in advance using the following schedule for January-March and July-September. The April-June price is 40 cents lower and the October-December price is 40 cents higher.

Class I price schedule (abbreviated):

<u>Formula Index</u>	<u>Price</u>
99.0 - 101.0	5.44
102.8 - 104.8	5.64
106.6 - 108.6	5.84
110.4 - 112.4	6.04

Price above, adjusted to 3.5 percent butterfat test, may not exceed average of Midwest condensery price for preceding 12 months (ending with 2nd month preceding the quarter) by more than \$2.45. If more than \$2.45, price is reduced in 20-cent multiples.

Price is further adjusted by a supply-demand adjuster based on the average relationship of producer receipts to Class I sales in Philadelphia and Wilmington in the 12-month period ending with the second month preceding the quarter:

Ratio of Receipts to sales	Adjustment in cents
over - 142.0	-40
139.1 - 142.0	-20
129.0 - 139.0	0
126.0 - 128.9	+20
under - 126.0	+40

Resulting price limited to ± 80 cents of the Class I price in the same quarter of the preceding year.

3. Class II. The total of "a" and "b".

- *a. Philadelphia cream price, minus \$2.00 \div 9.19 ("a" cannot be less than New York 92-score butter x 4.44 minus 18.0 cents)
- b. Roller process skim powder "other brands" as reported by Producers' Price Current minus 5 cents x .90 x 7.5.

* Butterfat Differentials:

Class I, Class II, and Producer: Divide "a" under Class II by 37 (Class I and II rounded to the nearest one-tenth cent; producer rounded to the nearest full cent)

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 45 miles or more from Wilmington, Delaware;
 - a. 20 cents - 45 miles.
 - b. 1 cent - each additional 10 miles.
2. Class II. Apply to plants located 70 miles or more from Wilmington, Delaware; deduct:
 - a. 5 cents - 70 miles.
 - b. 1 cent - each additional 70 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 5 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. No provision.

2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Operators of such plants are required to submit required reports to the market administrator.

Quad Cities and Dubuque merged 1-1-61

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 44
Quad Cities-Dubuque, Iowa-Illinois

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions within the boundaries of the counties of Clinton, Dubuque, Jackson, Muscatine, and Scott Iowa; the county of Rock Island and the city of East Dubuque Illinois.

Population (1950 Census): 407,724

Principal places are: Davenport, Dubuque, Clinton, and Muscatine, Iowa; Rock Island, Moline, and East Dubuque, Illinois.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated distributing plant from which Grade A fluid milk products are disposed of in the marketing area.
3. A cooperative association with respect to producer milk diverted for its account from a regulated to an unregulated plant.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Grade A fluid milk products received only from his own production or from regulated plants are distributed in the marketing area.

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk inspected and approved for fluid consumption by any health authority and received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Pool) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant inspected and approved by any health authority and from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk on routes in the marketing area is 15 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.
 - b. Total route disposition of Class I milk is 35 percent or more of receipts from dairy farmers and other plants.

2. Supply plant. A plant approved by an area health authority for fluid consumption which ships 35 percent or more of its approved receipts from dairy farmers as fluid milk products to a regulated distributing plant. A plant which ships 50 percent or more of such receipts to a regulated distributing plant in the months September through November is a supply plant in the following December through August unless non-regulated status is requested.

3. Cooperative association plant.

a. A plant operated by a cooperative association whose members ship more milk during the month or during the preceding 12 months to other regulated plants than receipts from dairy farmers at such association plant during the corresponding period.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:

1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a fluid milk product.
- b. Contained in inventories of fluid milk products at the end of the month.
- c. Disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- e. Skim milk dumped upon notification of and verification by the market administrator.
- f. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.
- g. In shrinkage of other source milk.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of fluid milk products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following transfers of fluid milk products are Class I:
 - a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
 - b. Transfers in consumer packages.
 - c. Bulk transfers to unregulated plants within 300 miles of Rock Island, Illinois, unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and Class I utilization of Grade A products at the unregulated plants does not exceed receipts from dairy farmers. If Class I utilization does exceed such receipts, the Class I excess is prorated to receipts at such plant from all Federal order plants.
 - d. Transfers to plants 300 miles or more from Rock Island, Illinois.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:

1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):
 - a. Non-fluid milk products.
 - b. Fluid milk products not priced under another order.
 - c. Five percent of producer receipts.
 - d. Bulk receipts priced as Class I under another order. (Fluid milk products priced under another Federal order and received in consumer packages and cream receipts priced as Class II under the Chicago order are subtracted from Class I).
2. Compensatory payments. Apply to other source receipts in Class I. Payment rate is Class I price adjusted by butterfat and location differentials, less: Class II price adjusted by Class II butterfat differential during the months of December-June. During the months of July-November, payment rate is Class I price less uniform price, both adjusted by Class I butterfat differential. Non-pool plants with route disposition in the marketing area have the option of paying such rate in Class I sold in the marketing area, or may pay the difference between the class price values of all milk less payments to dairy farmers.

Class Prices: (3.5 percent butterfat test)

1. Basic formula. No provision.
2. Class I. Class I price under Federal Order No. 41 (Chicago marketing area) plus 20 cents.
3. Class II. Average price paid farmers by the following local plants for 3.5 percent milk:
 - Amboy Milk Products Co., Amboy, Illinois
 - Borden Co., Dixon, Illinois
 - Carnation Co., Morrison, Illinois
 - Carnation Co., Oregon, Illinois
 - Carnation Co., Waverly, Iowa
 - United Milk Products Co., Argo Fay, Illinois

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I. Chicago 92-score butter price for the preceding month x 0.125.
2. Class II. Chicago 92-score butter price for the current month x 0.110 for months of April, May, and June and x 0.115 for all other months.
3. Producer: Weighted average of Class I and Class II differentials.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants in the following location:
 - a. Plants located in Dubuque and Jackson Counties, Iowa, and East Dubuque, Illinois; deduct 10 cents.
 - b. Plants outside the marketing area and 70 miles or more from Rock Island, Illinois; deduct:
 - (1) 10.0 cents - 70 to 79 miles.
 - (2) 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

Type of Pool: Market wide, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 3 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other source milk allocated to Class I.
2. Operators of unregulated distributing plants pay the same rate as regulated plants on Class I route disposition in the marketing area, or on all milk received from dairy farmers, if they elect to make payments to dairy farmers at order prices - see "Special Handler" provisions.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. Deductions as authorized by membership contracts must be paid to qualified cooperative associations. A charge not to exceed 6 cents per hundredweight, deductible from non-members must be paid to the market administrator.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Plants subject to other Federal orders. Handlers who dispose of a greater portion of their fluid milk products on routes in the marketing area of another order are not subject to regulation under this order, except for reports which may be required by the market administrator.

2. Unregulated plants not subject to other Federal orders. Operators of such plants are required to:

- a. Submit required reports to the market administrator.
- b. Pay specified administrative assessment - see "Expense of Administration" provisions.
- c. Make compensatory payments:
 - (1) On Class I route disposition in the marketing area; rate is that applicable to receipts from unregulated by regulated plants; or, if the handler so elects.
 - (2) On all milk received from dairy farmers; amount paid is the difference between class values at order prices and payments to dairy farmers.

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FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 61
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Marketing Area:

1. All territory, including governmental installations and institutions, in the Pennsylvania Counties of Delaware and Philadelphia; specified areas in Bucks and Montgomery Counties.

Population (1950 Census): 2,683,483

Principal places are: Philadelphia, Chester, Upper Darby, and Lower Merion Township, Pennsylvania.

Handler:

1. The operator of a regulated plant.
2. The operator of an unregulated plant from which milk or skim milk is disposed of in the marketing area.

Producer-Handler:

1. A dairy farmer who operates a plant from which Class I milk received only from his own production or from regulated or unregulated plants is distributed in the marketing area,

Producer:

1. Any person, except a producer-handler, who produces milk received at a regulated plant or normally received at a regulated plant and diverted under specified conditions.

Regulated (Producer milk) Plant (except a producer-handler plant or a plant regulated under another order):

1. Distributing plant. A plant from which during the month:
 - a. Disposition of Class I milk is made on routes in the marketing area.
2. Supply plant. A plant which ships Class I milk, except certified milk, eleven days or more during October through January to a regulated distributing plant or to a plant supplying regulated distributing plants which was itself a regulated plant in four months during the previous February through September. Includes plants not regulated under other orders which supply unpriced milk to plants regulated under other orders which make Class I disposition in the Philadelphia marketing area.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

1. Skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Skim milk includes the fluid equivalent of reconstituted, concentrated, and fortified products.

Classification:1. Class I. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Disposed of in the form of a fluid milk product except sweet and sour cream. Fluid milk products: milk, including concentrated; skim milk; sweet and sour cream; buttermilk; plain and flavored milk and milk drinks; fluid mixtures of cream and milk or skim milk.
- b. Not accounted for as Class II milk.
- c. Contained in inventory variations of milk and milk products designated as Class I.

2. Class II. All skim milk and butterfat:

- a. Used to produce any product other than a Class I product.
- b. Disposed of to commercial food manufacturers.
- c. Dumped, or disposed of for livestock feed.
- d. In shrinkage of other-source milk.
- e. In shrinkage of producer milk not to exceed 2 percent.

Transfers Between Regulated Plants:

1. Transfers from one regulated plant to another:

- a. In the form of Class I products are Class I unless utilization in another class is claimed by both plants in which case producer milk at both plants receives priority in Class I over other-source milk.

Transfers of Class I products to Unregulated Plants:

1. The following are Class I:

- a. Transfers to producer-handlers.
- b. Transfers of fluid milk products in consumer packages.
- c. Transfers to unregulated plants unless another class is claimed by the transferring handler and utilization in Class II at the unregulated plants is equal to the transfer.

Receipts from Unregulated Plants:1. Classification. Beginning with Class II after deduction for shrinkage in producer milk, subtract receipts from unregulated plants in the following order (remainder is Class I):

- a. Producer handlers.
- b. Non-fluid milk products and cream.
- c. Fluid milk products other than cream not priced under another order.
- d. Fluid milk products other than cream priced under another order.

2. Compensatory payments. No provision.

* Class Prices: (3.7 percent butterfat test)

* 1. Basic formula. An economic formula (composite formula index) is calculated quarterly using the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th months preceding the first month of the pricing quarter by dividing the sum of the following indexes by 15.

a. BLS wholesale price index all commodities, 4-week average
1.183

b. Monthly dairy feed price (20%) reported by Pa. Fed. - State Crop Reporting Service
0.03896

c. Prices received by farmers for products other than dairy, reported by Pa. Fed. - State Crop Reporting Service
2.103

d. Midwest condensery price ÷ seasonal adjustment
0.030673

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.027	July	0.974
February	1.023	August	.986
March	1.011	September	.999
April	.981	October	1.015
May	.968	November	1.022
June	.968	December	1.026

e. Average daily Class I sales by handlers under Orders No. 61 and No. 110 using (1957-58) base period ÷ seasonal adjustment
29.476

Seasonal adjustment:

January	1.009	July	0.946
February	1.023	August	.949
March	1.011	September	1.020
April	1.025	October	1.046
May	1.010	November	1.005
June	.966	December	.990

* 2. Class I. The Class I price is determined quarterly and announced in advance using the following schedule for January-March and July-September. The April-June price is 40 cents lower and the October-December price is 40 cents higher.

Class I price schedule (abbreviated):

<u>Formula Index</u>	<u>Price</u>
95.2 - 97.2	5.39
99.0 - 101.0	5.59
102.8 - 104.8	5.79
106.6 - 108.6	5.99

Price above, adjusted to 3.5 percent butterfat test, may not exceed average of Midwest condensery prices for preceding 12 months (ending with 2nd month preceding the quarter) by more than \$2.60. If more than \$2.60, price is reduced in 20-cent multiples.

Price is further adjusted by a supply-demand adjuster based on the average relationship of producer receipts to Class I sales in Philadelphia and Wilmington in the 12-month period ending with the second month preceding the quarter:

<u>Ratio of receipts to sales</u>	<u>Adjustment in sales</u>
Over 142.0	-40
139.1 - 142.0	-20
129.0 - 139.0	0
126.0 - 128.9	+20
Under 126.0	+40

(Resulting price limited to ± 80 cents of the Class I price in the same quarter of the preceding year.)

3. Class II. The total of "a" and "b".

a. Philadelphia cream price, minus $\$2.00 \div 9.19$ ("a" cannot be less than New York 92-score butter x 4.44 minus 18.0 cents).

b. Roller process skim powder "other brands" as reported by Producers' Price Current minus 5 cents x .90 x 7.5.

Butterfat Differentials:

1. Class I, Class II, and producer: Divide "a" under Class II by 37.

Location Differentials:

1. Class I and producer. Apply to plants located 45 miles or more from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; deduct:

a. 23.0 cents - 45 miles.

b. 1.5 cents - each additional 10 miles.

2. Class II. Apply to plants located 45 miles or more from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; deduct:

a. 5 cents - 45-70 miles.

b. 1 cent - each additional 70 miles.

Type of Pool:

1. Individual handler, monthly pool.

Expense of Administration:

1. Operators of regulated plants pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight of producer milk and other-source milk allocated to Class I.

Special Producer Provisions:

1. Marketing service. No provision.
2. Base payment. No provision.

Special Handler Provisions (Unregulated Plants):

1. Operators of such plants are required to submit required reports to the market administrator.

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